Ex-Governor Matthews, R. T. McDonald and Others Run Against Him, the Latter to His Sorrow.

S. P. Sheerin, of Logansport, tells a rather good story at the expense of Governor Matthews. During the campaign of 1892, Matthews, then a candidate for Governor, went to New York while Mr. Sheerin was secretary of the L'emocratic national committee. The most famous dead beat that Indiana has ever produced was banging about New York at that time. This particular dead beat, whose name may be designated as Judge B--, because that letter does not occur in it, was none of lars, but when he worked a friend it was smoothest talker in that line one ever saw. and could talk a man into loaning him \$100 without any trouble at all. Mr. Sheerin had denied him admission to the committee rooms on account of his habit of lounging there, meeting Democrats of national reputation and "touching" them for large

"Judge B- is in town," were the first words Mr. Sheerin said to Matthews when he greeted him, "and I want to warn you against him, for he is likely to borrow a large sum of money from you.

"But what shall I do?" asked the prospective Governor, "if he tackles me? He knows me well, and it will be very embarrassing for me to refuse him a small loan."

"It will not be a small loan," replied Mr.

Sheerin. "It will be a big one. You tell him that you came away from Indiana suddenly and did not have time to provide yourself with funds. Tell him that you have had to borrow money from me to pay your expenses and that will help me out. for when he comes at me I can tell him that I have loaned you all my spare funds.' It was not long before the candidate for Governor came through Mr. Sheerin's room and remarked that he had already run against B- and had given him the story agreed upon. He went into the next room, asked Mr. Sheerin to accommodate him with a hundred for a day or two.

world," replied Mr. Sheerin, heartily, "but knowledge that Matthews was within easy hearing, "You know how it is with these Hoosier candidates for Governor. Every time they get ten miles from home they go broke and have to be helped out by their "Yes, that is true," admitted B-- rather

sorrowfully. "When do you suppose our people in Indiana will ever get over the folly of nominating that sore of a man for R. T. McDonald, of Fort Wayne, went

against this gentleman, Judge B-, to the tune of \$250 upon one occasion. It was troduced to B-- at the Hoffman House. That same evening B- came to him in great trouble. He had received a cablegram from the head of an English syndicate with which he was negotiating a big deal for some coal properties in West Virginia, requiring his immediate presence in London. He talked to McDonald half an hour and got him in such a frame of mind that when he suggested that he give the Fort Wayne man his check to be cashed in the morning the latter scouted the idea of requiring any paper from a gentleman of his standing. No, sir! He would get the cash for him, and Judge B- could hand it back to him upon his return from London, which would be a month later at the furthest. Together they went to the desk, where McDonald told the clerk to let him have \$250. The clerk of the hotel. knew Judge B-- like a book and saw what was up, made an excuse that the safe was locked and he did not have that much in the drawer. This excited McDonald's wrath, and, utterly disregarding the consuming winks of the clerk, he demanded the cash instanter, and wanted to know if his credit was not good at the hotel. The cash was produced and handed over to Judge B--, and that was the last McDonald ever saw of the judge or his money.

As an illustration of the wonderful ability he was talking to a couple of New York merchants in a hotel. Judge B-- joined the group and was introduced to the New Yorkers. A few moments later Mr. Gall's carriage arrived and he was driven to the train, leaving the judge with his new victims. Within an hour he had borrowed \$150 of one of them, who afterward sent a bill of the amount to Mr. Gall with the particu-

At the Governor's office they mark with mail does not contain an epistle from some other day while Private Secretary Wilson was sitting quietly in his office an old geneye and a cane strapped across his breast Is Governor Mount in?" he asked. He was told he was in, but was busily gaged. "But I must see him immediately, "The Lord sent me, and must see him right away. gently but firmly insisted that the Governor could not be seen, and the crank wanted to know if he would see that the Governor got those things. Upon being assured that he would, the stranger unbuckled the cane and handed it over with a bundle of other stuff Will you call for these again?" asked Mr. Wilson as he started out. The crank turned upon him with the

fierceness of a crank aroused. "No. sir!" he roared, "but I will come back to get When he returned the next day to get the \$13,000 he was referred to Mr. Phillips, the Governor's stenographer, with the information that he was the cashier. Phillips told him he did not have the change about him just then.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Little William J. Bryan Went to the

"Funny little thing happened at my place night befo' last," said Mr. Tut Pegram, addressing collectively sundry other prominent Arkansaw gentlemen lounging in the store at Gum Tree cross roads. 'Along in the middle of the night, or such matter, the baby rolled out uv bed drapped between the sidin' an' the flo', an

fell down in under the house amongst the "The little fellow sawter squealed as he went down, an one uv the dogs yelped when the child fell on him, an' the noise woke me an' wife up. We could near a whimperin' an' snuffin' sound, but couldn't make out whar it waz nor whur it come from. We got up an' lit a light, an' scouted around, lookin' up the chimney an ever whurz else we could think uv. an' couldn't find nothin' wrong. Wife began to git sawter skeered, an' lowed it must be a ha'nt. I was kind of juberous myself. an' could feel my hair beginnin' to creen. but I tried to pass it off by reckonin' that sounded a heap mo' like that thar blamed ventrilo-what-d'ye-call-him, that we seen in the side show last summerman that flung his voice around an' fooled you into thinkin' some feller was comin ap behind yo'. By heck, I rickylect yet now he made me think a deputy sheriff

Wal, directly my son-in-law, Ike, woke ap, too, an' the children got started, an' all lit inter bellerin' at once, an' that set the dogs to serabblin' around under the house till yo' couldn't hear yo'self think for the racket. An every once in a while could hear a child's voice in the middle uv the rumpus, but couldn't tell, to save our souls, whur it cum from. Directly got it into her head that one of the was missin', but I told her it didn't look much that-a-away to me. We sawier counted 'em over an made thirteen uv 'em, all right enough, Wife lowed thar oughter be fourteen, but I tion of what is called society to those w! dad-blamed many children, an' they are of being able to climb a little higher in always jumpin' around so, that it is right smart uv a job to keep taly on 'em all-I ginerally figger that they are all present and with the supposed requirements of at meals, an' let 'em count themselves the their station. To a person of any but

was jest about to git me.

around, an' finally stood 'em all up in a row an sawter took a census. We located Gladys Maud, our married daughter, an' her husband, Ike, an' Jeff'son Davis an' Jubal A. an' Gwendolin Angelina an' Beauregard an' P. J. N. an' Henry Clay an' Jim-Tom an' Floretta an' Polk an' Breckenridge, an Gog an Magog, the twins, an' three or fo' uv my son-in-law's young

"'It shore looks like none uv 'em has got away,' says I. 'But I know thar ort to be fo'teen,' says ' 'Wal, hain't thar?' says I, countin' 'em over again. 'Ten, 'leven, twelve, thirteen, 'You've took and counted in one

'Aw, I reckon,' says I. " 'Yes, Paw; that 'n's mine,' says Gladys 'Wal, then, dad-blame it!' says I, 'I reckon thar hain't but thirteen uv 'em,

Gladys Maud's,' says wife.

anyhow! Let's stop this yere biamed foolishness, an' go to bed! "'I don't know,' says wife, sawter doubt-'Seems like thar is one uv 'em missin', but-aw, my gracious! Whur is Will-'Wal, shore enough!' says I, 'By heck! That's what the matter. Blamed if I didn't

forgit all about the little feller! Whur is he at, anyhow? Jest then, suthin' happened to him-one uv of the dogs snapped him, or suthin'an' he set up a yell, an' we got him located under the house. So me and Ike took an' pried up part uv the flo, and drug William Bryan out, safe an' sound. 'Wal, by heck!' says I, 'If we have many mo' children, burcussed if I don't

herdbook uv 'em, so's we kin sawter begin to tell who they are when we meet 'em. "An' upon that, we let the fle' flop down in place ag'in an' went to bed.'

have to whirl in an crop their ears an' keep

In Happy Spring.

A little child, knee-deep in meadow grasses. Her liny apron heaped with blooms of spring, Lightly above her head the soft wind passes, Gaily along her way the bluebirds sing. Quick fly the eager glances hither, thither,

The grasping little fingers know no bound, Already some fair buds begin to wither, Some softly fall unnoticed to the ground. No matter now. The world is full of sweetness, Stretches the field before her wide and gay,

No touch of gloom in all the summer day. Ah! gladly take what springtime brings of glad-Each tender-blossomed loy of childhood's hour; For days will come when passing slow in sadness

Thou shalt seek vainly for one wayside flower.

-Saturday Gazette.

Blithe little heart that knows no incompleteness

TALK: AN EVIL OF THE TIME. AN APOCRYPHAL CLUB PAPER. (First Instalment.)

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothwheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them they are not worth the search."-Merchant of Venice.

The plaint of Mr. Phelps is not a new

one. Thomas Carlyle preached the gospel of silence through more than thirty volumes of printed words, and deplored the

It is worth considering whether our age able effect of a verbose and loquacious age upon the sentiment and thought, character

said that statistics of art and literary or- types and the printing press; and sermons sympathy with the cult by their occasional loquacity and their disciples really abound to such an extent among the artistic and cultured as to make it somewhat questionis not the real object and reason of their castes and cliques do not have monopoly of them, as might be ignoranttaken into consideration other groups the human species and made a comparative study of the subject. Silence is not tolerated in society. It is offensive, and the strain to avoid it would be ludicrous if it were not pitiful. A pause in the conversation of persons who have casually met for social intercourse is regarded as a serious mishap, and when prolonged is subsequently recalled with emotions of remorse which could hardly be more poignant if produced by the recollection of a crime. One must be on extremely intimate terms with another in order to be comfortably silent for any length of time in his or her company. But

"General society, as now carried on England, is so insipid an affair, even to th persons who make it what it is, that it is kept up for any reason rather than the pleasure it affords, all serious discussion on matters on which opinions differ being considered ill-bred, * * * The sole attracider thought not. Yo' see, we've got so are not at the top of the tree is the he while to those who are already at the top it is chiefly a compliance with custom very common order in thought or feeling, "Wife stuck an' hung that thar ort to such society, unless he has personal objects be fo'teen, but I swore I couldn't see as to serve by it, must be supremely unatany us 'em was missin'. We figgered tractive; and most people in the present

on talk without reference to its quality,

and it was a profound consciousness of this

stain from general society, and drives

others out of it. His own testimony on

the subject is given in the autobiography as

such long intervals as to be almost sidered as retiring from it altogether Those persons of any mental superiority who do otherwise are, almost without exception, greatly deteriorated by it. Not to mention loss of time, the tone of their feelings is lowered; they become less in earnest about those of their opinions respecting which they must remain silent in the society they frequent; they come to look their most elevated objects as impractical, or, at least, too remote from

realization to be more than a vision, or a theory; and if, more fortunate than most, they retain their higher principles unimpaired, yet with respect to the persons and affairs of their own day, they insensi-bly adopt the modes of feeling and judgment in which they can hope for sympathy from the company they keep." Men do not meet on any formal occasion

to engage in the act of feeding without the process of deglutition and digestion being accompanied and in some instances seriously impaired by oratory. If on such an occasion a speaker is foolish enough to speak wisely he is generally considered a bore, but a light and discursive flippancy is sure to win the plaudits of an easily pleased audience. The occasion requires talk, demands it, will not do without it, but it must be talk of a peculiarly impoverished and emasculated sort, talk with absolutely nothing or less than nothing in it. We are known by what we admire, and our ideal orator of the prandial variety is Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who is a capable man of affairs, eminent in politics and in business, but whose reputation for cleverness is not enhanced by the volume of speeches that he has lately inflicted on the public through a convenient prochein ami. The style of oratory which has given him reputation as a prandial talker is painful and dreary reading, and of a sort that makes the judicious grieve. Even the humor of it does not, as George Meredith says, "survive the picking of the roast," and its mechanical qualities leave on the mind an impression of the orator as a conceivable slot machine which is set in mo-

resolutions and bar meetings-mocking its awful silence with solemn and impotent "Now, it is true that they do not all turn chatter. Infinite patience is strained by out well. There are instances of failure ing: * * * his reasons are two grains of the pious drivel of some religious assemblies, and even the pulpit has been known to enlarge upon texts without enriching Not long ago an ex-minister to England | printers have conspired with the lawyers gave us an essay in one of our leading to multiply pleadings and magnify records until they are distended beyond their natural and proper dimensions as much as the men and women of Brobdingnag exceeded the proportions of those in Lilliput. The appellate courts make reprisals on the bar for this abuse of their patience and almost impoverish its members by the multiplication of reports until three volumes are reflatulence, and being translated again into the vernacular is sheer talk without point

We pay two cents for a metropolitan chronicle of the unimportant sayings and insignificant doings of people in whom we have no interest and ought not to have any of the sort it undertakes to satisfy. It has eight, sixteen, thirty-two or sixty-four pages, and we get it daily and think it is cheap, but when some ponderous statistician arises to compute the aggregate to the perusal of newspapers which might be devoted to its betterment, the price will be considered very dear. Columns are filled be condensed into paragraphs, but miracles as quantity instead of quality is the main desideratum and the measure of excellence. Some years ago the professor of journalism emerged from his tower in the Tribune, whence, like Teufelsdrockh, he overlooked this mundane sphere and boldly prophesied the approach of a red-letter day when our newspapers would be edited on every page by Macaulays and Bancrofts; but even his most sanguine and audacious imagination was unable to conceive of writers for them like Joubert, who was tormented by the

"ambition of putting a whole book into a page, a whole page into a phrase, and that The propensity for talk would be less noxious if it did not require a victim. with soliloguy. If listeners are wanting it resorts to print for an audience and a sufficient amount of printed talk becomes a book for "a book's a book, though there is | been to do away with the contract system making many books there is no end." wrote the preacher when the world was alwho do the talking, although it has been | have had Gutenberg and Faust, movable of Talmage, twice as long as the Book of Ecclesiastes, are regularly thrust into unoffending households all over the land, as often as once a week. If the author of revisit the glimpses of the moon these evidences of our progress would hardly promote in him a desire to remain. It might appear strange to him that Talmage has a publisher but it would seem more strange to us if he could not find any. Nothing is unworthy of publication. Everywhere books are spawned like fish-eggs and with as little mental effort. One book begets another and every "battle of the books," before and since the one described by Swift. has ended, like a cat fight, in making more of them. There are books about books and on the commentaries still other commentagraphs, brochures, reviews, tracts, ladies magazi, es and club papers, just as

Naturalists observe, a flea-Has smaller fleas that on him prey; And these have smaller still, to bite 'em.

And so proceed, ad infinitum. Whist in Chicago. One of our very good people, who has hopes of becoming eventually one of the very best, takes exception to our remarks. esterday that the independent order of eminine card sharks in Chicago society plays whist for \$1 a corner. While she admits that she is nearly \$30 behind on the season, she declares that at no time have the stakes run higher than 25 cents a corner. To our expression of incredulity she replied that with small stakes it was possible in time to be a heavy looser, if we consider that card games during Lent run from 10 a. m. until midnight, with occasional lapses for meals and change Under the circumstances we feel incumbent on us to call on Brother Moody to give at least one day to the con sideration of card playing as a factor in feminine progress. A medical gentleman. with a large practice among the ladies tells us that imperfect circulation of the blood, leading to cold hands and feet, i indirectly traceable to the abnormal exeitement of the card table and that a combination of tea and 25-cent whist will com-

pletely upset the feminine organization of exquisite delicacy. We are justly alarmed.

Fearful Mistake. Chicago Post. The young lawyer was disconsolate. "I don't know what the boss will say he said, "but I guess it's all up with me. "What's the matter?" asked the youn "He gave me a case to attend to and

got a chance to settle it advantageously without going into court and did so," answered the young lawyer. "I should have thought that that was "It would have been, ordinarily." plained the young lawyer, "but I've just iscovered that our client in this particular case has money enough to fight the thing clear up to the United States preme Court and back again without crip-pling himself financially, and if the boss finds it out he never will trust to my busi-

day of any really high class of intellect miss HOWARD'S MISSION SPECIAL . . .

TEN YEARS OF WORK AMONG IN-DIANS ON CROW CREEK.

Possibilities of Improving the Indians by Means of Education-The Change in the System.

It would not be correct to say that Miss Grace Howard is now resting after her ten years of hard work among the Brule Indians on the Crow Creek reservation, for she seems to be constitutionally unable to rest except in the modern American sense of seeking a change of occupation. It is true, however, that she is now visiting at the home of her father in this city, and that she has definitely retired from the work to which she has given so large a portion of her life. Her rest seems to consist in making preparations for further activity on the cattle ranch which she has purchased on the White river, and on which she proposes to make her permanent home, still among the Indians.

When she was asked to tell something of her experiences and plans she demurred stoutly, saying that she had resolved not to speak publicly on the subject any more. But the old interest was too strong for her resolution, and, after a few questions had been asked casually, she was soon talking with all the enthusiasm that has made her prominent among the many who have devoted themselves to the improvement of the condition of the Indian,

"There are," she said, "just two points that I would like to make prominent if I am to be quoted at all. The first is in relation to the Indians themselves. They have We lay cornerstones with a small amount | been criticised severely and unjustly, esof mortar and a great deal of talk, and we | pecially those among them who have been dedicate the superstructure with talk and | at the Hampton school and have gone back music that are, unfortunately, mingled in | to live among their own people as educated about the proportion that Falstaff's sack | Indians. They are often spoken of as gradubore to his bread. We bury our notable ates when they have not, perhaps, had dead with more talk than tears, and pur- more than three years' schooling altogethsue them beyond the grave with obituary | er, and there seems to be a disposition to

hold them responsible for the career and behavior of carefully educated people. can positively assert that, as a class, they do turn out well, even under the most discouraging circumstances. They go back home with a strong love for their race, and for their parents, especially, and they do make their homes better. And they learn to work, and they do work. They raise grain and sell great quantities of it to the agents. And they raise cattle and sell them to the agents for beef. Then the agents have the grain turned into flour and the cattle turned into meat and give it back to them in the shape of rations. Of course that is all right under the system of issuing rations, but it is pretty certain that the Indians, as a race, will never learn to have a real sense of responsibility while they are sure of getting enough to eat from the government. And the sense of responsiis what they principally need. have known them to throw up employment when they getting excellent and sure pay cause they could not have liberty to go off, perhaps, to a Fourth of July celebration. But then I have had white men leave me for the same reason, and have been obliged, in consequence, to feed and water | ing ahead with the work of the school my own horses and cattle. It is not entirely

an Indian failing.

UNRULY BOYS. "It is true that the boys do, after coming home from school, sometimes drink and idle away time, and go off to dances, which seems now to be regarded as a great offense, though I can hardly see it in that light, but in most cases they grow steady and make good men. As for the girls, they are almost invariably improved by schooling. They make good housekeepers and good mothers, though the Indian woman is always a good mother, so far as she

"The second point I want to emphasize is not by any means a failure, and that I have not retired from it in any sense compulsorily. My health has suffered and I found that I was not going to be able to keep the work up as I had been doing, and simply took the advice of my lather and many of my friends when I decided to take advantage of the opportunity to sell cut my school to the government. I therefore so, and received \$8,000 for what had

cost me over \$12,000. "The situation was this: For two or three years past the denominational schools, in consequence of an agreement among all the churches, excepting the Roman Catholic have refused to accept government aid. I have continued to receive government money, but my school was not a denominational one, though it is true I received a great help from Episcopalians, naturally enough, because I am an Episcopadan myself, and almost my mist aid come from my rector, Dr. Satterlee. Then the pchcy of the government for some time past has and put the schools directly in charge of regularly appointed government employes This again did not affect me, for my contract with the government has been made more and more advantageous to the school year by year, till this year it was better than ever before, and i had every assurance that it would have been still further increased for next year if I had chosen to continue with it. But, as I said, I felt really unable to go on.

did instead of remaining at home? Well was not made for 'nactivity and I had t find something to do, simply because could not live idly. It was in March, 1886. think, that I went to the Hampton Institute with my sister, who was il, to visit my cousin, who was one of the teachers in the school. Then my cousin was ill, and took her class as a favor to her. Then another teacher was ill, and I continued her class until, I think, some time in June. By that time I grew thoroughly interested i the work, and began to have ideas of my own about how to carry it on to advantage, after the pupils should have returned to their homes among their own people. therefore, went to South Dakota with the intention of starting systematic industrial work among the Indians, and I made a be

ginning in that line. "It was not a real failure, for I succeeded in getting the younger people interested in the idea, and actually got them started at work, but there was not the demand out there for the kind of work that was to be done at an institution of the kind I had, so after some two years. I consented to turn it into a school, being asked to do so by the parents of the Indian children themselves, as well as by Mr. Oberly, who was then Indian commissioner at Washington At that time the Indians were not compelled to send their children to school, and only had ten children in the school at first. I received no help from the government for the first two years, but afterward I received an allowance of \$100 a year each for six children. The next year this was increased to ten children, and I also had teacher at \$400 a year. "The following year it was, \$1,500 for fif

teen children and a teacher at \$600 a year Then, from time to time, it was increased till this year I received an allowance for thirty-five children and had two teachers. In one respect I was specially favored, for none of the other contract schools-and there are a great many of them-receives anything more than the regular payment of \$100 a year per pupil, and I believe most of them have, as I always had, more pupils than were specified in the contract.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. "At first, my pupils were girls from fourteen to eighteen years old, for at that time, as I said, education was not compulsory among the Indians, and they did not send the smaller children. But afterward I had younger ones. The compulsory education regulation has been an excellent thing. especially as the parents are not allowed to withdraw their children from one school to send them to another in consequence of a

"My work was very largely a sort of mis-

sionary work. In addition to carrying on the school, I attended the sick, and in that way acquired a considerable influence over the people, and they went to church to please me, in a great many cases. I have a natural knack in a sick room, but I didn't talk religion to them. The Rev. Mr. H. Burt had a well established church there when I went there, and my effort was to get the people to attend his services.
"On the broad general question of the treatment of the Indians I think the policy of the government is all that could be asked. There are now unusually competent agents at the reservations, and, as I said, there have been excellent results from the

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years old and upward to go to school, but do think there is no hope of making the Indians self-supporting as a whole, while the government continues to issue rations. So far as my own work goes, I have met with nothing but kindness and encouragement from everybody I ever came in contact with in Washington, from doorkeepers to Presidents. Then I have had a deal of help from a number of clergymen, especially Dr. Satterlee, Dr. Greer and Dr. Morgan Dix. "In looking back over it all, I cannot help

being gratified by the results of all my satisfactorily with only five government employes, whereas I employed ten, including myself; but the new superintendent himself says that this is because the pupils I had are now so capable that they are go-"My children have stayed with me faithfully, excepting some of the girls that are married and two that died. Those that married I have especial pride in, for they are notable housekeepers, and I attribute that in a great degree to their education, though it is true that the best kept house on the reservation is that of a woman who never went to school. The Indians are called dirty, but people don't stop to think that they have been always in the habit of living in tents that they could move at a moment's notice, and that they had not the incentive to good housekeeping that comes of having a fixed abode. They learn readily, though, and are, in fact, much like the Chinese in their faculty of imitating anything that is shown to them. They are not like the Chinese, however, in the faculty of sustained and persistent work. The Indian does not like to work, but he has never un-

til now been trained to work. "My plans? Oh, I am going back, and I certainly never can lose my interest in the work, though I can't give myself to it as I have done. My ranch is on the White river, and it is a curious thing that it is right among the new homes of some 250 of the same Brule Indians who were the first became acquainted with when I went out to South Dakota, I shall, therefore, among friends, and I am better pleased with the life out there than I ever could be with city life again. The Indians on this reservation gathered together in numbers to bid me farewell, but I suppose I shall never leave them permanently as long as I

IT STOPS BULLETS.

Priest Invents a Fabric Which Is Said to Be Impenetrable. Chicago Chronicle.

A cloistered brother of the Order of the Resurrectionists is the inventor of a bulletproof cloth that, if tests made yesterday are not wholly misleading, is likely to furnish the great armies of Europe a life-saving device of more value than any other yet devised. It yesterday remained unpenetrated-after thirty steel-coated bullets had been fired against it. While it is a life-say ing cloth, it is, at the same time, an instrument of war, and the fact that the man of religion in his little chapel on Noble street by the Church of St. Stanislaus, has spent four years in perfecting such a thing

The night Carter Harrison was murdered the gentle priest was shocked more than most people at the news and like a flash it might provide a bullet-proof cloth that would give safety to those men whose official positions laid them open to the attacks of fanatics. The idea grew upon Casimir Zeglen, the priest, and he has now spent four years in experimenting with his invention. A few months ago he found himself almost successful, but still unable to reach the degree of perfection in his cloth

that he desired. Then he bethought him of an old pupil of his in the fatherland, Stanislaus, Chevalier De Korwin Sarnecki, a first lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment of Uhlans of the Austrian army, the regiment of the Archduke Karl Ludwig. Zeglen wrote to the Uhlan officer, and the latter obtained leave of absence for a year and hurried to Chicago. Then the man of peace and the man of war joined hands in perfecting the bullet-proof cloth that Zeglen had half succeeded in making. The result has been a gradual improvement in the fabric until the tests of yesterday proved that the thin cloth would stop the swiftest rifle bullet that guns could fire. The tests were conducted on the wild

Rogers Park shore of the lake in the pres-

ence of three policemen. The bullet-proof

cloth, or a piece of it a foot square, was

placed against an old pile and, marking off

a distance of 150 yards, a sergeant of

police began firing. His weapon was a caliber Winchester rifle, carrying a United States army cartridge consisting of grains steel-jacketed bullet, backed forty grains of powerful smokeless powder. The gun is the same, so far as its fire is concerned, as the Mannlicher and other rifles in use in the European armies, and the cartridge is also practically a duplicate of those of the great war powers. These guns and cartridges are calculated for effective fighting at distances reaching almost to a mile, and the minimum range at which it is expected they will be employed in war is about five hundred yards. The penetrative power given by the tremendous expansion of the smokeless powder is best indicated by the ability of the bullets to go through the bodies of eight men standing in line, bones and tissue being perforated as if with a tiny auger. They will also go sixteen inches into solid oak, But against the trifling piece of cloth that Zeglen and Sarnecki made the steeljacketed missiles stopped short, went to pieces, and piled up one upon another slightly within the surface of the cloth. Eight of these bullets, impacting at a speed of about two thousand yards a minute struck in one spot on the cloth and ye the repeated blows failed to drive the foremost bullet more than a third of the way through the fabric. The bullets are welded together in a shapeless mass and the cloth is nearly intact. Single bullets that struck other portions of the cloth flattened out and stuck to the woven surface, but in no case did they pass through. Bullets fired at three hundred yards did not even adhere to

Lieutenant Sarnecki was seen last night at the Hotel Bismarck, where he exhibited the much-fired-at but still intact cloth to a large crowd of investigators. He pronounced the test absolutely successful and said that so soon as he had completed a breast covering he would go to Germany and Austria to lay the cloth before the ministers of war. He says a breast plate of the material would weigh but four pounds and be perfectly pliable. The fabric be about as thick as frieze cloth.

NEW SPRING DRAPERIES . . .



newest patterns-all 31/2 yards

long and 60 inches wide-special

price for the week for pair of

Curtains and Curtain Pole, with

Trimmings-either white or col-

100 pairs of new patterns in Satin

Derby Drapery Portieres—all colors—50 inches wide and 10

per pair

New line of Chenille Rope Por-

tieres, in all styles and colors-

and

McCall's

SPRING DRESS STUFFS

25e KREMLIN CLOTHS AT 15e

ALL-WOOL NOVELTIES AT 19e

NEW SPRING NOVELTIES AT 25c

39e NOVELTIES REDUCED TO 33e

59e TO 75e NOVELTIES AT 49c

FIGURED BLACK GOODS AT 14c

money and get the best styles.

50c BLACK LIZARDS AT 39c

cloth, at a very low price.

widths, neat spring colorings.

Neat Check and Mixture effects, double

Elegant styles in All-Wool fabrics, new

mixtures, in an entirely new range of pat-

A good line of patterns, Mohair and Im-(

ported Beige Figured Novelties; all good

All the newest spring styles, in green,

ourple and brown, newest shades, on sale

Monday at 49c. Now's the time to save)

An elegant line of large and small Mohair

A new line of neat patterns, an imported

Figures, in regular 19c Dress Goods, at 14c.

40 inches wide, in handsome patterns.

50e BLACK FIGURED MOHAIRS, 39e

46-INCH BLACK NOVELTIES AT 49e

feet long; specially good value, \$2.50

bargains at \$6.50, \$4.98, \$3.98, \$2.98 \$1.98

Patterns

-Rugs - Lace Curtains - and the other thousand and one articles needed for comfortable housekeeping. Come and see the splendid assortments of new goods that we are showing-and always at the lowest 1,000 pairs of Handsome Nottingham Lace

Housecleaning times are here, and you

will be looking for new Curtains-Portieres

Curtains, 31/2 yards long; extra Widths, 5 to 62 inches; taped all round; White and Ecru; equal to any \$1.50 and \$1.75 Cartains shown-5 styles-choice, per pair.....

100 Lace Bed Sets-very large size, 70 by 88 inches-have been selling at \$1.25 and \$1.50 set complete. Bedspread and pair of OOC Shams, now offered at

20 pieces of yard-wide Art Denini 12 Draperies, 19c quality, at 30 pieces of yard-wide Silkaline Draperies-regular 10c grades ored poles-5 styles of Curtains \$1.50 100 pieces of yard-wide Lotted Drapery Swisses-Dots and Figures-worth 1256c and 15c, at ..

New line of 50-inch Satin Derby Tapestry, by the yard, for Couch Coverings and Portieres -the 50c grade, in all colors, at, WINDOW SHADES.

RUGS. CURTAIN CORDS

All grades, large assortment, lowest For May are now ready. Have you tried

39c

these Patterns? If not, you should buy one ard compare it with any you have been using. They are perfect in fit. Styles are correct and up to date. Prices are only 160 and 15c. May Pattern Sheets free to any address. Pattern Books, 20c; by mail We pay postage on Pattern orders, Mail orders given prompt attention.

NEW SPRING WRAPS

Hundreds of new garments have been re-38 inches wide, half Wool, Mohair figures, ceived, and on Monday we will show elein neat tan and brown figured effects; spe- (gant lines of the newest styles in LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS NEW SPRING CAPES

STYLISH SILK WAISTS ELEGANT SEPARATE SKIRTS The newest styles, at the lowest prices checks, in black and greens; beautiful, neat > Black Brocaded Silk Skirts, in large floral, medium and small designs, \$4.98 the \$7 grade, at.....

Excellent values in Novelty design, Black Silk, Satin and Moire Ve- \$6 50 four Skirts, at \$8.38, \$1.50 and Black Separate Skirts, in plain Mohair, figured Lusters and Mohair \$1,48 figured, at \$2.98 and An elegant range of Tailor-made Ladies' Suits, in Novelties and

Plain Brocade Cloths, Jackets Silk lined, Skirts Rustle lined and Velveteen binding, all perfect fit-\$5.00 ting; prices, \$12 to ... Black Japanese Washable Habutai Silk Walsts, with detachable col- \$3.98 lars, worth \$5; our price...... Foulard Printings, in newest imported patterns, Wash Silk \$4.50 Waists, detachable collars, at

Wash Goods

Percale, Dimity, Organdie and

Fancy Wash Shirt Waists, at

\$1.89, \$1.50, \$1, 89c, 68c and.....

styles, at prices ranging from

100 pieces of newest patterns in

price, a yard.....

patterns, at, a yard.

a yard.....

special at.....

hundred styles in extra wide

Organdies, in new colors and

Every imaginable shade in our

line of plain color real Organ-

dies (not the ordinary Lawns),

for Dresses or interlinings, at,

6-inch-wide English Lawns, in

wearing wash fabric, at.....

Immense variety of styles in

fine Sheer Organdies that well

imitate the foreign goods; our

Imported Organdies, the real arti-

cle, elegant designs, also all the

plain colors, sell everywhere at

Beautiful lines of Organdies, Swisses,

Mulls, Dimities, etc., at 121/2c, 15c and 19c,

Plain colors, figures, stripes, and all imag-

a hundred styles, strong, good

Corded Dimitles, a grade that is

selling the city over at 8c; our

Every thread Wool and Mohair, and goods that are worth 75c a yard; 20 patterns; large and small designs. All-Wool Cloth Capes, in newest IMPORTED BLACK GOODS NOVELTIES AT 59c, 75c, 89c, \$1 and \$1.25 YARD SILK FIGURED BLACK MOHAIR AND Newest styles in Silk and Velvet \$2.98 WOOL ARMURE AT \$1.50 PER YARD Capes, from \$7.50 to..... 50 inches wide, heavy weight, for Spring Capes; the best material ever shown for The New Spring

Wraps, and cheap at \$1.50 a yard 54-INCH BICYCLE MIXTURE SUITINGS. Every thread Wool, in brown, green, gray

ALL-WOOL SERGES ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS ALL-WOOL ALBATROSS In blacks and all colors, including creams, light blues, pinks, etc.;

Black Storm Serge at 25c. NEWEST SPRING SILKS

10 pieces of Plain Surah Silks, 24 inches wide, and Fancy Changeable Taffeta Silks, 25c and 39c grades, special, at, a yard...... A new lot of the regular 59c Figured Taffeta Silks, new patterns and colorings, at, a yard...... o pieces of All-Silk Black Brocaded Satins, for Capes and Skirts, a 75c quality, at, a yard..... A new lot of All-Silk Changeable

Taffetas, greens and all colors, sell everywhere at 89c; our price, For this week only we offer 10 pieces of fine heavy-weight Black All-Silk Satin Duchess, rich fin-

eish, 30 inches wide, worth \$1.50 a yard: a Dress Pattern, during \$9.89 this sale, at..... SPECIAL DRESS LININGS

All-Linen Canvas Ducks, 10c a yard. All-Linen Collar Canvas, 15c a yard. Black Back Double-face Silesias, 10c Percalines, in all colors, 10c a yard.

Denims. Ducks and Linen Crashes, all at. New styles in Percales, in all the newest colors, at. Yard-wide Percales. sell everywhere at 10c a yard; our price. 0 bales of fine full yard-wide Un-Yard-wide Black Rustle Lining, Sc a yard Best Cambrie Linings, this week, 31/2c

inable effects.





Three squares west of Illinois street.

MORE VETERINARIANS NEEDED. An Honorable Profession Which Is

The Star Store

194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON ST

Three squares west of Illinois street.

Philadelphia Press. We are constantly told that every calling which offers a career and a living is

came to him that a certain arrangement | crowded, especially all the professions. There is, we believe, an average of one physician for every 550 inhabitants. Of this number probably one-half do not need any medical attendance; of the remaining 275, a part go to the dispensaries, and the remaining very modest number have to apply themselves vigorously to being sick in order to afford a very modest maintenance to the physician who is allotted to them. Some time since an eminent physician, professor in a medical college, was asked if the profession was not growing crowded. He replied: "Oh, no; it is not growing crowded; it is long since passed that point, It is crowded. But there is one branch of the medica

profession which is not crowded. In the nine schools of veterinary medicine. cording to the report of the commissioner of education for 1894-95, there was a total attendance of 474. According to the same report there are in the United States 151 schools of medicine with about 21,000 attendance. In the excellent department of veterinary medicine in the University of Pennsylvania there were 78 in attendance. In the four medical schools in Philadelphia there were 2,029 students. There were, in 1890, in the United States

161,883,518 horses, mules, asses, oxen, milch cows and cattle, swine and sheep (not including spring lambs), and all of these animals might at times require the attention of a veterinary surgeon. Probably they live more nearly according to nature than human beings, and are, thereby, less liable to sickness. Probably, also, they are freer from nerves and have less temptation to aggravate their sufferings by talking about them. We have no reason to suppose that there are among them any millionaires, or wives of millionaires, who find their diversion in being ill and in consulting a physician, although there is probably something analagous to this class of cases among the many million dogs and household whose health is shattered by overfeeding and indolence. All the dumb animals the more urgently call for skillful treatment by specialists from the fact that they have means of making known their feelings and their symptoms. It is safe to say that | ers and keep his mind in a perfectly pla the money value of these animals may be expressed by billions of dollars. The instinct of interest, as well as of humanity, should lead every owner of domestic animals to seek advice when these animals are suffering and to be willing to pay a fair price for their treatment. And there is a larger interest involved; our relations to the domestic animals are very close. Undoubtedly disease is largely diffused by the use of the milk and flesh of animals which are affected. Milk is an especially favorable vehicle for the diffusion of tuberculosis and typhoid and other disorders. It is of the utmost importance to the community that there be practition-

diseased and to prevent the spread of disease through it. It is quite warrantable to say that in every town of five thousand inhabitants and in every group of towns of smaller size there is a field for at least one veterinary surgeon, and quite probably for more, and that in every large town there is an opening for several. But, in many sections of the country, the veterinary ar is practically unknown. The educated veterinarians are not sufficient to suply more than a fraction of the demand. In almost every town the blacksmith is supposed, by virtue of his relation to the horse's Loofs,

ers at hand able to tell when an animal is

to have a knowledge of veterinary medicine, and there is frequently some practitioner without even this amount of knowledge who sets up in the practice of the

The instinct of humanity, as well as the

desire to earn a living, might well lead a

great many intelligent young men into the veterinary profession. Probably there is a feeling that socially the position of a veterinary surgeon is not equal to that of an ordinary practitioner of medicine. course, if a young man would rather starve genteely in the best society than make a comfortable living among plain people we have no suggestions to make. The veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania was one of the pioneer schools in this field of scientific medi cine, and, as was shown in the Press of Sunday in a luminous article, leads all it the character of its work. Other universities are falling in line, and a year ago Cornell, by means of a most liberal grant of State money-\$150.000-established a veterinary college with a three years' course more thorough than that of the ordinary medical college. It aims to be a center of therapeutics and the immunization of me and animals from contagion. The college has eight professors, and there are also to professors and instructors in the univer sity who give special instruction to vete inary students. This gives some idea 0 what a sister State thinks of the importance of the subject, for not only did the New York Legislature give \$150,000 tablish the school, but its yearly appropria tion is over \$20,000 for the support of the department. Pennsylvania gave \$25,000 to the

The Dramatic Critic

to veterinarian science.

veterinary hospital, and in the matter

annual appropriations gives little thought

The dramatic critic is little more than human; and his lot is not so desirable that calling, or rather to his particular branch of a calling which contains no sinecures and offers few prizes. His hours are long pets | and irregular; his work is hard, and he continually at war with his own mood which must not be permitted to obscure his judgment. Necessarily a man of some strength of individuality, he must night after night subject his will to that of other tic condition; and, if he gains any sort of distinction in his labors, he will find that the theater pursues him wherever he may go in his rare hours of leisure. He soon learns the common desire of his fellow creatures to talk about actors, to the exclusion of every other topic. His authority of which he makes no boast at all, is bot proclaimed and denied; for, though he likely to be transformed into a sort minor and inferior lion-a cub, perhapsyet he never by any chance meets a human being who does not feel perfectly compe tent to speak the last word of judgmen on any play or actor. Still, if he have enough philosophy, he may console self with the thought that he labors in a good cause, and that even if, in his efforts to make better understood a form of art that can never die, he has somewhat overstepped himself and helped to develop a race of imitation critics rather than a multitude of frankly receptive and highly appreciative spectators, that evil will in time

Both undertakers and embalmers, now in

service with Charles T. Whitsett, will respond day or night in cases of ladies or children and without extra charge.